PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

11-303669

(43) Date of publication of application: 02.11.1999

(51)Int.CI.

F02D 41/34

F02D 41/02

F02D 41/04 F02D 41/04

F02M 63/00

(21)Application number : 10-114521

(71)Applicant: UNISIA JECS CORP

(22)Date of filing:

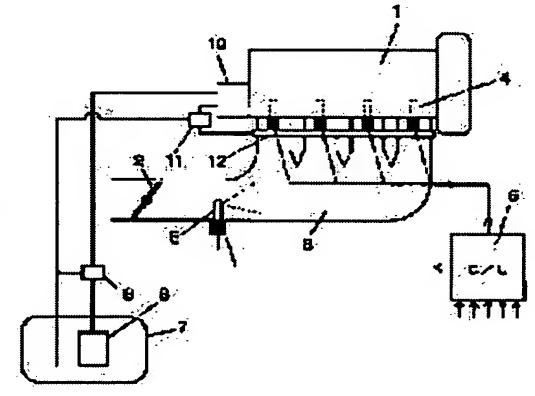
24.04.1998

(72)Inventor: MURAI ATSUSHI

(54) FUEL INJECTION CONTROL DEVICE FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE (57)Abstract:

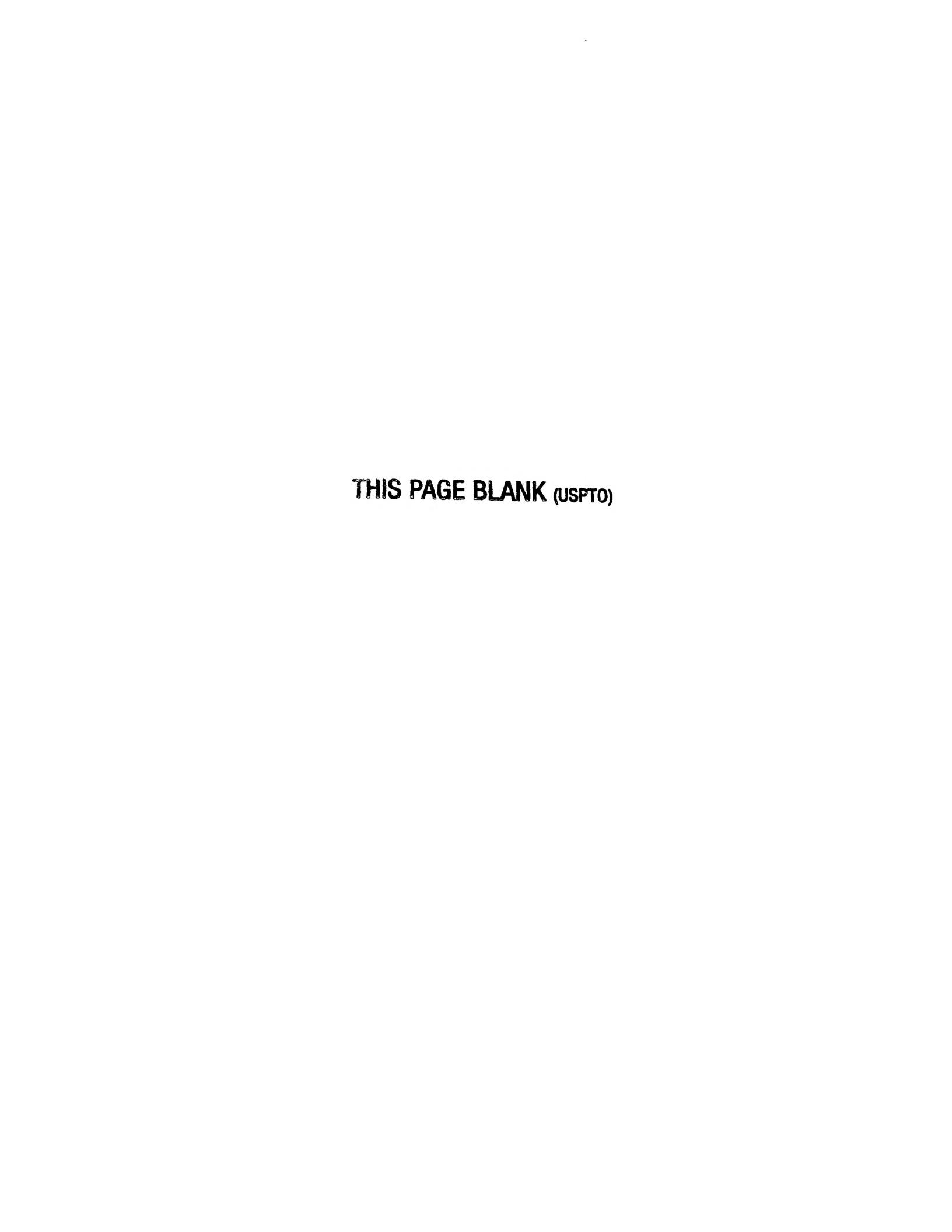
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prevent an air fuel ratio error at the time of switching by providing a means for temporarily correcting a fuel injection amount of a main fuel injection valve to be increased at the time of switching an auxiliary fuel injection valve to the operating condition, and a means for temporarily correcting the fuel injection amount of the main fuel injection valve to be decreased at the time of switching the auxiliary fuel injection valve to the non-operating condition.

SOLUTION: During the operation of an internal combustion engine 1, in a control unit 6, according to the engine operating condition, the fuel injection amount per one cylinder is computed. Further, it is



determined whether an auxiliary fuel injection valve 5 is in the operating region or not, and in the case of the operating region, the sharing rate of the main fuel injection valve 4 and the auxiliary fuel injection valve 5 is set. Further, the required fuel injection amount is multiplied by the sharing rate of the main fuel injection valve 4, and multiplied by a previously computed designated correction rate to compute the fuel injection amount of the main fuel injection amount. After that, each fuel injection amount is converted to an injection pulse duration in consideration of fuel pressure to be set on a designated register.

LEGAL STATUS



[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

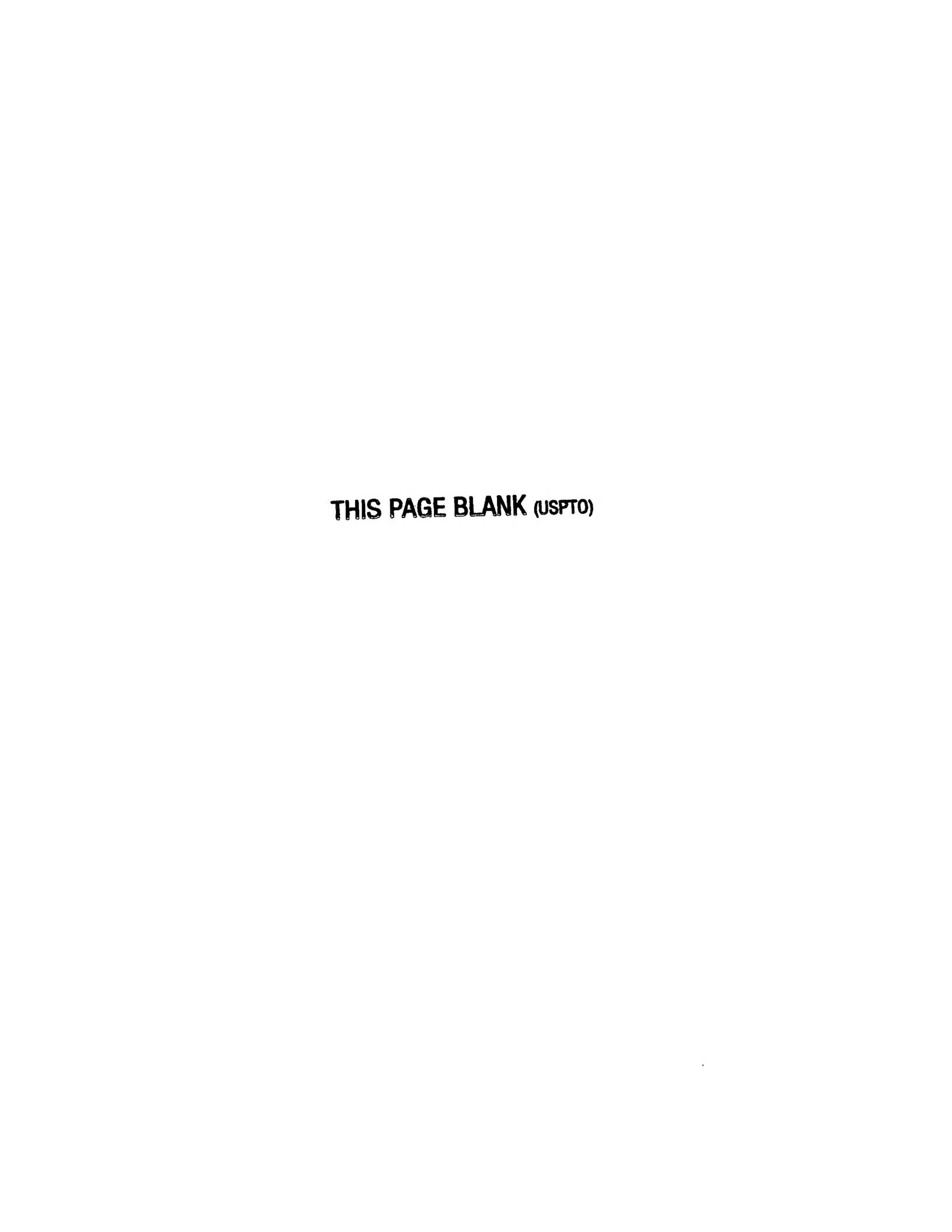
[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]



* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Are the direct injection jump-spark-ignition type internal combustion engine which equips a combustion chamber with the main-fuel injection valve which injects a direct fuel, and apart from said main-fuel injection valve, while preparing the auxiliary fuel injection valve which can inject a fuel in an inhalation-of-air path In what established the change-over control means which operates an auxiliary fuel injection valve in a predetermined service condition, and makes the fuel supply to an engine share with a main-fuel injection valve and an auxiliary fuel injection valve The increase-in-quantity amendment means which carries out increase-in-quantity amendment of the fuel oil consumption of said main-fuel injection valve temporarily at the time of the change-over to the operating state of said auxiliary fuel injection valve from a non-operating state, The fuel-injection control unit of the internal combustion engine characterized by establishing the loss-in-quantity amendment means which carries out loss-in-quantity amendment of the fuel oil consumption of said main-fuel injection valve temporarily at the time of the change-over to the non-operating state of said auxiliary fuel injection valve from an operating state.

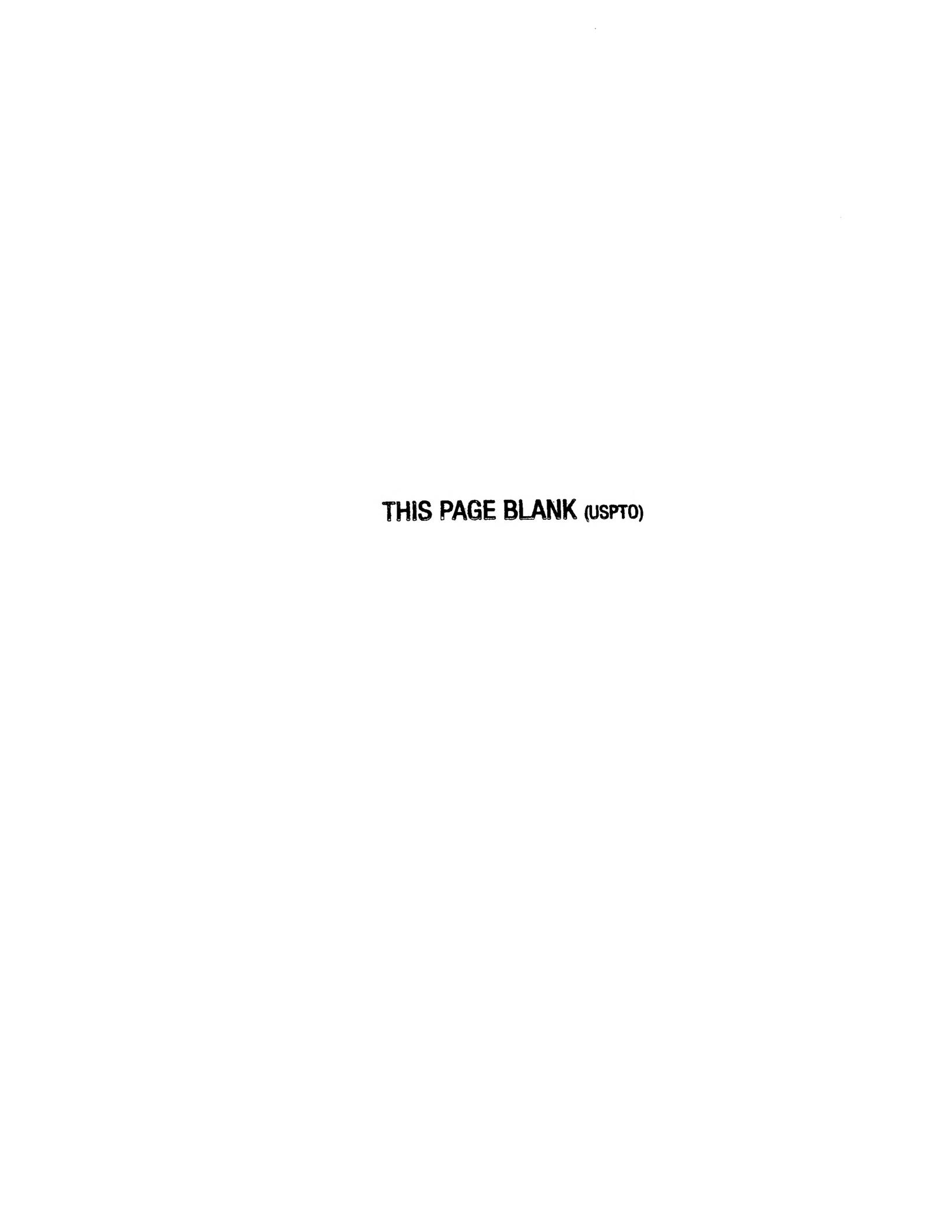
[Claim 2] Said increase-in-quantity amendment means is the fuel-injection control unit of the internal combustion engine according to claim 1 characterized by setting up an increase-in-quantity correction factor according to an engine load at least.

[Claim 3] Said increase-in-quantity amendment means is the fuel-injection control unit of the internal combustion engine according to claim 1 characterized by setting up an increase-in-quantity correction factor according to the wall temperature of an inhalation-of-air path at least.

[Claim 4] Said loss-in-quantity amendment means is the fuel-injection control unit of the internal combustion engine of any one publication of claim 1 characterized by setting up a loss-in-quantity correction factor according to an engine load at least - claim 3.

[Claim 5] Said loss-in-quantity amendment means is the fuel-injection control unit of the internal combustion engine of any one publication of claim 1 characterized by setting up a loss-in-quantity correction factor according to the wall temperature of an inhalation-of-air path at least - claim 3. [Claim 6] Said loss-in-quantity amendment means is the fuel-injection control unit of the internal combustion engine of any one publication of claim 1 characterized by setting up a loss-in-quantity correction factor according to the duration of the operating state of the last auxiliary fuel injection valve at least - claim 3.

[Translation done.]



* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] In the direct injection jump-spark-ignition type internal combustion engine which equips a combustion chamber with the main-fuel injection valve which injects a direct fuel, apart from said main-fuel injection valve, this invention prepares the auxiliary fuel injection valve which can inject a fuel in an inhalation-of-air path, operates an auxiliary fuel injection valve in a predetermined service condition, and relates to the fuel-injection control unit in the case of making the fuel supply to an engine share with a main-fuel injection valve and an auxiliary fuel injection valve.

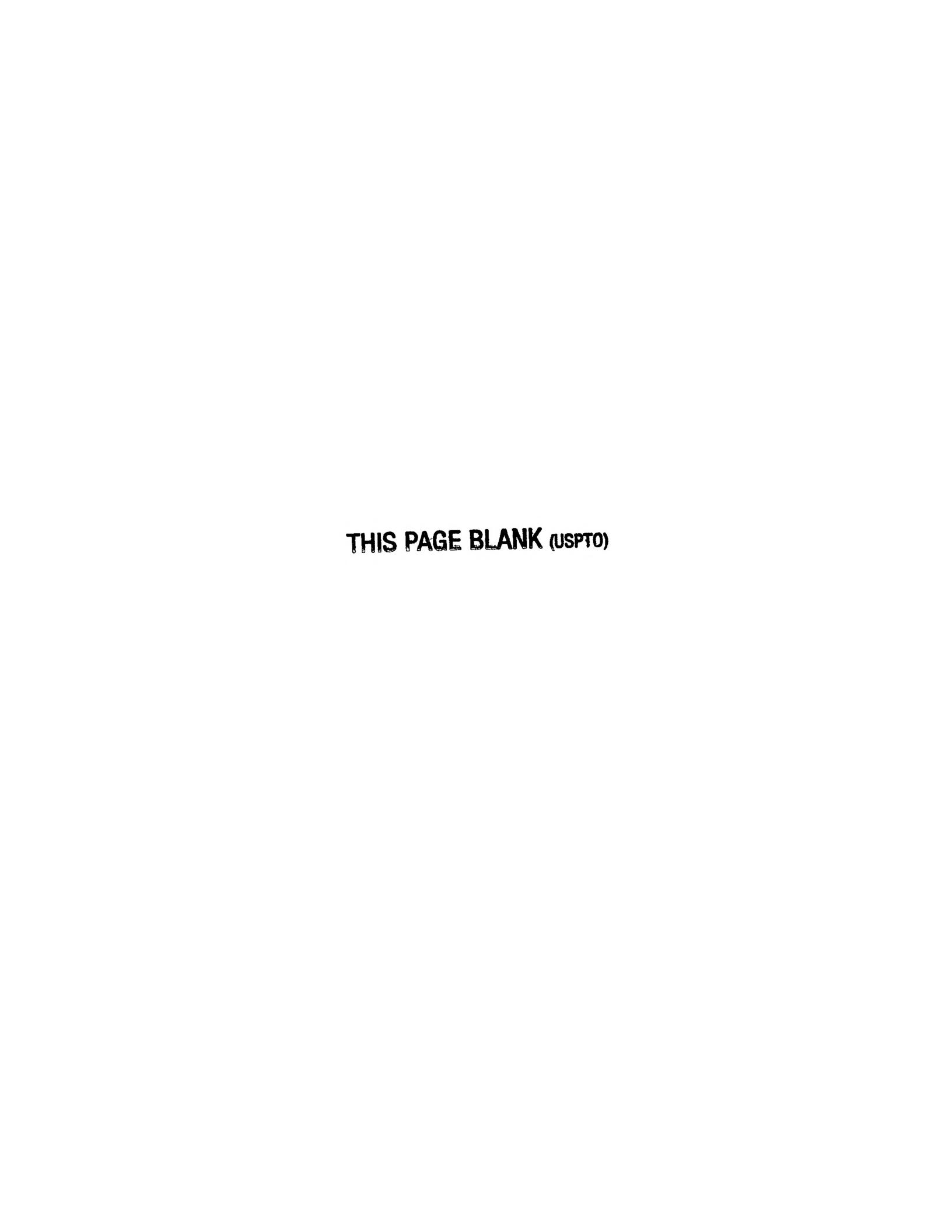
[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The direct injection jump-spark-ignition type internal combustion engine attracts attention in recent years. In this thing According to an engine service condition, a combustion system by injecting a fuel like change-over control, i.e., an inhalation-of-air line It is common to carry out change-over control to the homogeneity combustion performed by making a combustion chamber diffuse a fuel and forming the gaseous mixture of homogeneity, and the stratification combustion performed to the circumference of an ignition plug by forming layer-like gaseous mixture intensively by injecting a fuel in a compression stroke (refer to JP,59-37236,A). [0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, in such a direct injection jump-spark-ignition type internal combustion engine, apart from the main-fuel injection valve which injects a direct fuel to a combustion chamber, the auxiliary fuel injection valve which can inject a fuel is prepared in an inhalation-of-air path, an auxiliary fuel injection valve is operated in a predetermined service condition (at the time [At least] of homogeneity combustion), and it considers making the fuel supply to an engine share with a main-fuel injection valve and an auxiliary fuel injection valve. [0004] This aims at the following effectiveness.

- (1) An improvement of combustion by the dissolution (2) homogeneity inhalation of air of the fuel-oil-consumption insufficient field represented by high rotation and the heavy load (in high rotation and a heavy load field, since the time amount (evaporation time amount) from the injection in a cylinder to ignition becomes short, the fuel beforehand homogenized in the inhalation-of-air path (homogeneity gaseous mixture-izing) is supplied, and homogenization in a cylinder is attained) (3) Improvement in the volumetric efficiency by inhalation-of-air cooling (latent heat of vaporization is taken in an inhalation-of-air path, and inhalation effectiveness is raised).
- [0005] However, by such method, at the time of the change-over to the operating state of an auxiliary fuel injection valve from a non-operating state (at the time of OFF->ON), since some fuels injected from the auxiliary fuel injection valve adhere to an inhalation-of-air path wall and it serves as a wall style, the RIN error of an air-fuel ratio is temporarily produced by the transportation lag of the fuel by the wall style. Moreover, at the time of the change-over to the non-operating state of an auxiliary fuel injection valve from an operating state (at the time of ON->OFF), since a part for a wall style is inhaled, a fuel becomes superfluous and the rich error of an air-fuel ratio is produced temporarily.

[0006] This invention takes an example by such trouble, and aims at preventing the air-fuel ratio error at the time of change-over of actuation and not operating. [of an auxiliary fuel injection valve]



[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] For this reason, he is the direct injection jump-spark-ignition type internal combustion engine which equips a combustion chamber with the main-fuel injection valve which injects a direct fuel in this invention (claim 1) as shown in drawing 1. Apart from said mainfuel injection valve, while preparing the auxiliary fuel injection valve which can inject a fuel in an inhalation-of-air path In what established the change-over control means which operates an auxiliary fuel injection valve in a predetermined service condition, and makes the fuel supply to an engine share with a main-fuel injection valve and an auxiliary fuel injection valve The increase-in-quantity amendment means which carries out increase-in-quantity amendment of the fuel oil consumption of said main-fuel injection valve from a non-operating state, At the time of the change-over to the non-operating state of said auxiliary fuel injection valve from an operating state, the loss-in-quantity amendment means which carries out loss-in-quantity amendment of the fuel oil consumption of said main-fuel injection valve temporarily is established, and an internal combustion engine's fuel-injection control unit is constituted.

[0008] In this case, said increase-in-quantity amendment means is good to set up an increase-in-quantity correction factor according to the wall temperature (claim 3) of an engine load (claim 2) and an inhalation-of-air path. In addition, that what is necessary is just to detect an inhalation air content etc. as an engine load, direct detection of this may not be carried out about the wall temperature of an inhalation-of-air path, but you may substitute with an intake-air temperature or water temperature. Moreover, said loss-in-quantity amendment means is good to set up a loss-in-quantity correction factor according to the duration (claim 6) of the operating state of the wall temperature (claim 5) of an engine load (claim 4) and an inhalation-of-air path, and the last auxiliary fuel injection valve. [0009]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention (claim 1), the RIN error of the air-fuel ratio by wall style adhesion can be prevented by carrying out increase-in-quantity amendment of the fuel oil consumption of a main-fuel injection valve temporarily at the time of the change-over to the operating state of an auxiliary fuel injection valve from a non-operating state (at the time of OFF->ON). Moreover, the rich error of the air-fuel ratio by wall style inhalation can be prevented by carrying out loss-in-quantity amendment of the fuel oil consumption of a main-fuel injection valve temporarily at the time of the change-over to the non-operating state of an auxiliary fuel injection valve from an operating state (at the time of ON->OFF).

[0010] Moreover, since a wall flow rate changes and a wall flow rate serves as size by the heavy load side with an engine load, an increase-in-quantity correction factor and a reduction correction factor are set up according to an engine load, and it can respond to these good because a heavy load side enlarges an increase-in-quantity correction factor and a reduction correction factor (claim 2, claim 4). Moreover, since a wall flow rate changes and a wall flow rate serves as size by the low temperature side by the wall temperature of an inhalation-of-air path, an increase-in-quantity correction factor and a reduction correction factor are set up according to the wall temperature of an inhalation-of-air path, and it can respond to these good because low temperature enlarges an increase-in-quantity correction factor and a reduction correction factor (claim 3, claim 5).

[0011] Furthermore, a wall flow rate changes by the duration (ON region residence time) of the operating state of an auxiliary fuel injection valve, and it can respond to this good by setting up the reduction correction factor at the time of ON->OFF according to this time amount, since a wall flow rate will serve as size, if this time amount is long, and enlarging a reduction correction factor, so that this time amount is long (claim 6).

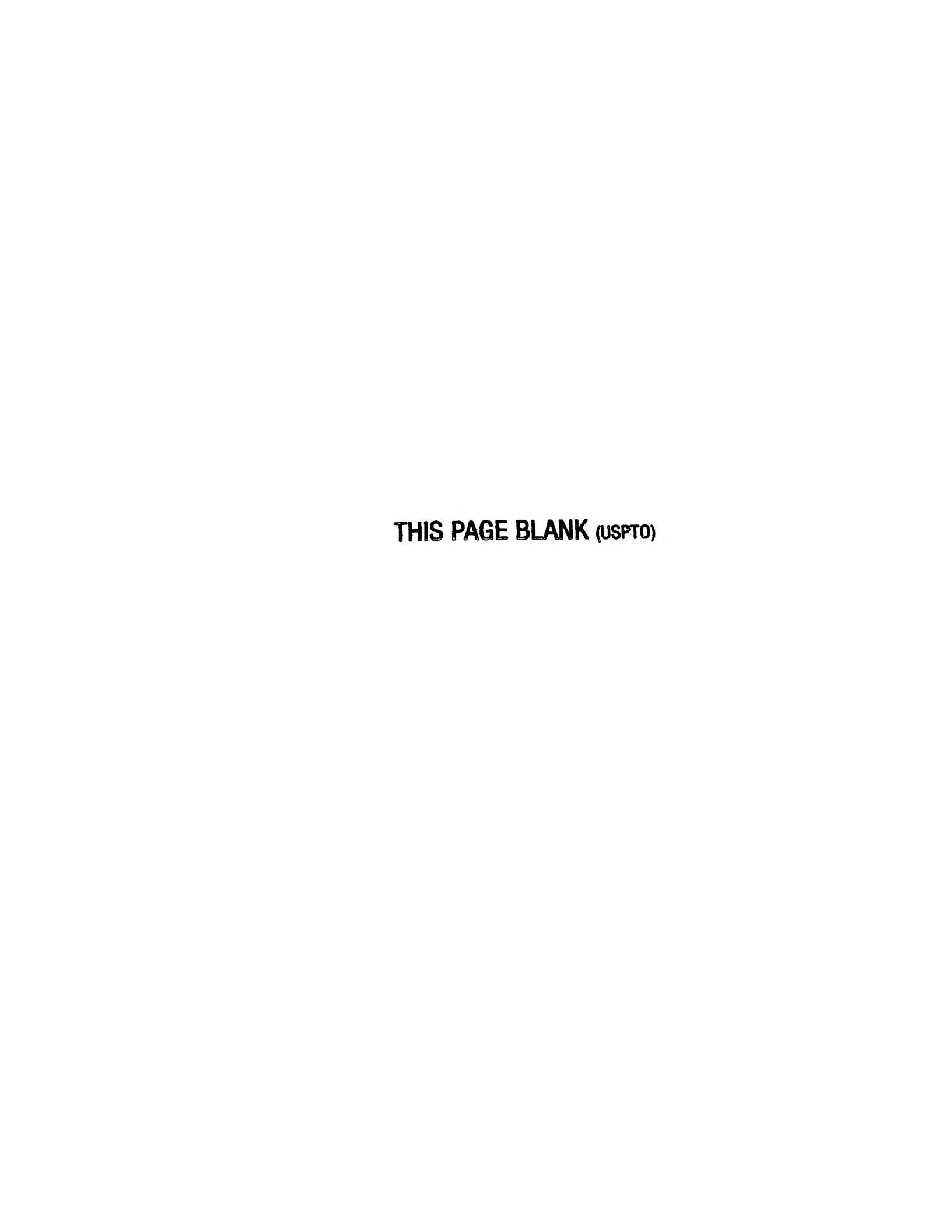
[0012]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The gestalt of operation of this invention is explained below.

Drawing 2 is the system chart of the internal combustion engine which shows 1 operation gestalt.

First, this is explained. In the combustion chamber of each gas column of the internal combustion engine 1 carried in a car, air is inhaled from the inhalation-of-air path (inlet manifold) 3 in response to control of a throttle valve 2.

[0013] And for every gas column, the electromagnetic main-fuel injection valve 4 is formed so that a



fuel (gasoline) may be injected directly into a combustion chamber. Moreover, the electromagnetic auxiliary fuel injection valve 5 is formed so that a fuel may be injected in the set section (collector) of an inlet manifold 3 and it may distribute to each gas column [all / gas column]. In addition, in the case of a 4-cylinder, this auxiliary fuel injection valve 5 is also called the 5th valve. [0014] The main-fuel injection valve 4 is energized to a solenoid by the injection pulse signal to which the inhalation-of-air line of each gas column is outputted in a compression stroke from a control unit 6 synchronizing with engine rotation, opens, and injects the fuel whose pressure was regulated by the predetermined high-pressure force. And in compression stroke injection, in injection of an inhalation-of-air line, the injected fuel is spread in a combustion chamber, and homogeneous gaseous mixture is formed, and layer-like gaseous mixture is intensively formed in the circumference of an ignition plug, and it is lit by the ignition plug and burns (homogeneity combustion or stratification combustion).

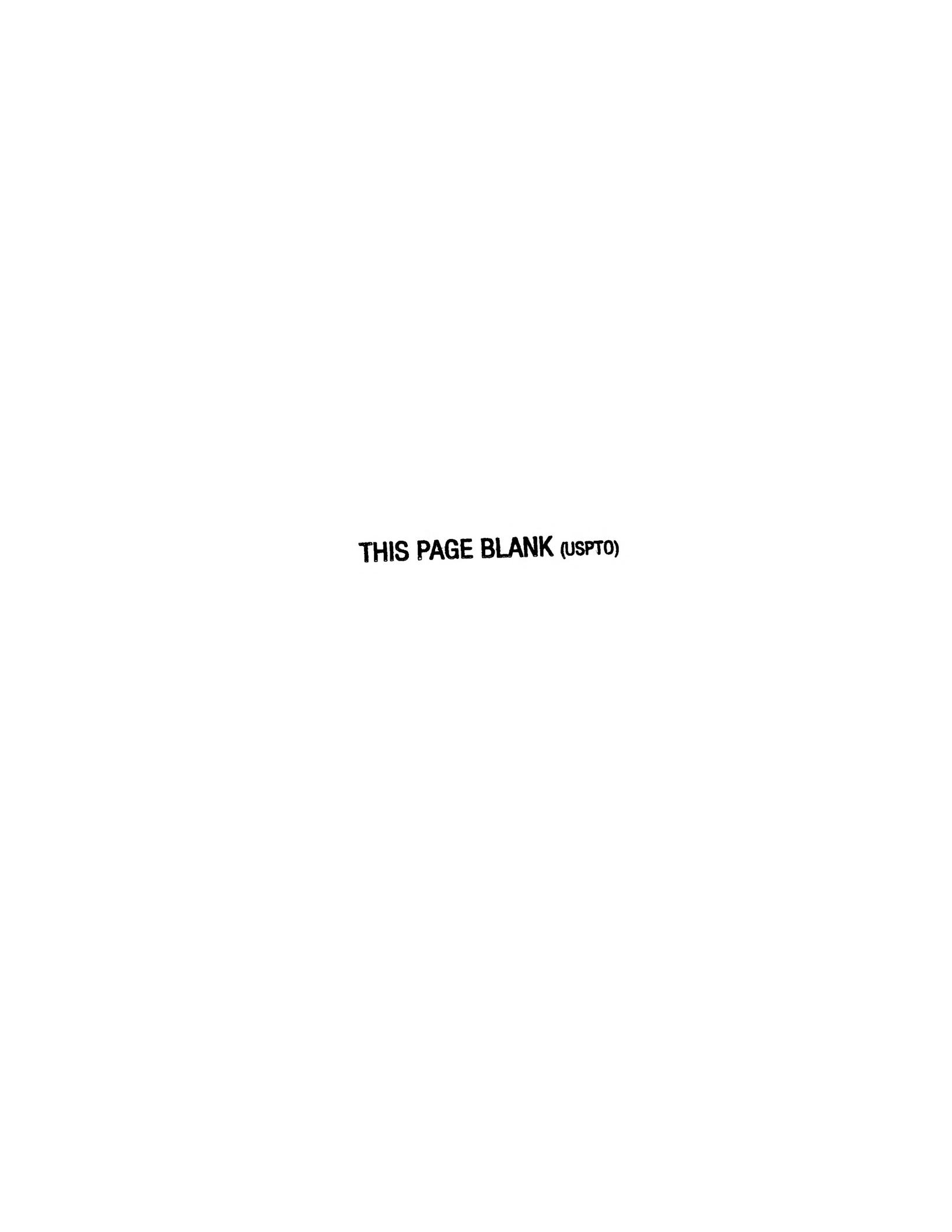
[0015] The auxiliary fuel injection valve 5 is energized to a solenoid by the injection pulse signal which is a specific region at the time of homogeneity combustion, or is outputted for every rotation from a control unit 6 synchronizing with engine rotation synchronizing with a change with stratification combustion and homogeneity combustion at the time of homogeneity combustion, opens, and injects the fuel whose pressure was regulated by the predetermined low voltage force. And it homogenizes to some extent within an inlet manifold 3, and the injected fuel is distributed to each gas column.

[0016] In addition, the fuel-supply system to the main-fuel injection valve 4 and the auxiliary fuel injection valve 5 The low voltage fuel pump 8 which carries out the inhalation regurgitation of the fuel in a fuel tank 7, and the low voltage regulator 9 which regulates the pressure of the discharge-side pressure of the low voltage fuel pump 8, The high-pressure fuel pump 10 which pressurizes further the fuel from the low voltage fuel pump 8, It is constituted including the high-pressure regulator 11 which regulates the pressure of the discharge-side pressure of a high-pressure fuel pump. The high-pressure fuel whose pressure was regulated by the high-pressure regulator 11 is supplied to the main-fuel injection valve 4 through the fuel gallery 12, and the low voltage fuel whose pressure was regulated by the low voltage regulator 9 is supplied to the auxiliary fuel injection valve 5.

[0017] A control unit 6 is equipped with the microcomputer constituted including CPU, ROM, RAM, an A/D converter, an input/output interface, etc., receives the input signal from various sensors, it carries out data processing based on this, and it controls actuation of the main-fuel injection valve 4, the auxiliary fuel injection valve 5, etc. Although illustration was omitted about said various sensors, an engine's 1 crankshaft or cam shaft rotation is detected, and the crank angle sensor which can detect the engine rotational frequency NE by this, the air flow meter which detects the inhalation air content QA in the throttle-valve 2 upstream, the throttle sensor which detects the opening TVO of a throttle valve 2, the coolant temperature sensor which detects an engine's 1 cooling water temperature TW, the intake temperature sensor which detects an intake-air temperature TA are formed.

[0018] Next, the flow chart of drawing 3 - drawing 5 explains the fuel-injection control performed by the control unit 6. Drawing 3 is a fuel-injection control routine, and is performed for every predetermined rotation and every predetermined time. This routine is equivalent to a change-over control means. Step 1 (it is described in drawing as S1.) Based on an engine service condition at it being the same as that of the following, the fuel oil consumption QF of per a 1 cylinder (1 combustion) which an engine needs is calculated. The demand fuel oil consumption QF is calculated so that it may be set as homogeneity combustion or stratification combustion and may specifically become a target air-fuel ratio (he is [in homogeneity combustion] generally Lean in SUTOIKI and stratification combustion) from an engine service condition based on the inhalation air content QA and the engine rotational frequency NE.

[0019] At step 2, it judges whether it is the actuation region (ON region) of an auxiliary fuel injection valve. Here, let ON region of an auxiliary fuel injection valve be a specific region at the time of homogeneity combustion (high rotation and heavy load region). In the case of ON region of an auxiliary fuel injection valve, it progresses to step 3. At step 3, the rate P of an assignment of a main-fuel injection valve and an auxiliary fuel injection valve (rate of an assignment by the side of



an auxiliary fuel injection valve) is set up. This rate P of an assignment of considering as adjustable with an engine load is good.

[0020] At step 4, the demand fuel oil consumption QF is multiplied by the rate P of an assignment by the degree type, and it is the fuel oil consumption QF5 of an auxiliary fuel injection valve. It calculates.

It has doubled QF5 =2xQFxP2 because the auxiliary fuel injection valve is considered as a setup injection(2 cylinder every [i.e.,])-injected once to one rotation.

[0021] Fuel oil consumption QF5 of the auxiliary fuel injection valve calculated at step 5 It changes into injection pulse width (injection time) in consideration of fuel pressure (setting pressure of a low voltage regulator), and sets to a predetermined register. Thereby, if it becomes predetermined injection timing, an auxiliary fuel injection valve will drive by the signal of this injection pulse width, and fuel injection will be made in an inlet manifold.

[0022] At step 6, a correction factor (increase-in-quantity correction factor) HOS is calculated according to the subroutine of <u>drawing 4</u>. About this, it mentions later. At step 7, the demand fuel oil consumption QF is multiplied by the rate of an assignment by the side of a main-fuel injection valve (1-P), and it multiplies by the correction factor HOS by the degree type, and is the fuel oil consumption QF 1-4 of a main-fuel injection valve. It calculates.

[0023] It progresses to QF1-4 =QFx(1-P) xHOS and step 10. Fuel oil consumption QF 1-4 of the main-fuel injection valve calculated at step 10 It changes into injection pulse width (injection time) in consideration of fuel pressure (setting pressure of a high-pressure regulator), and sets to a predetermined register. Thereby, if it becomes predetermined injection timing, a main-fuel injection valve will drive by the signal of this injection pulse width, and direct fuel injection will be made by the combustion chamber.

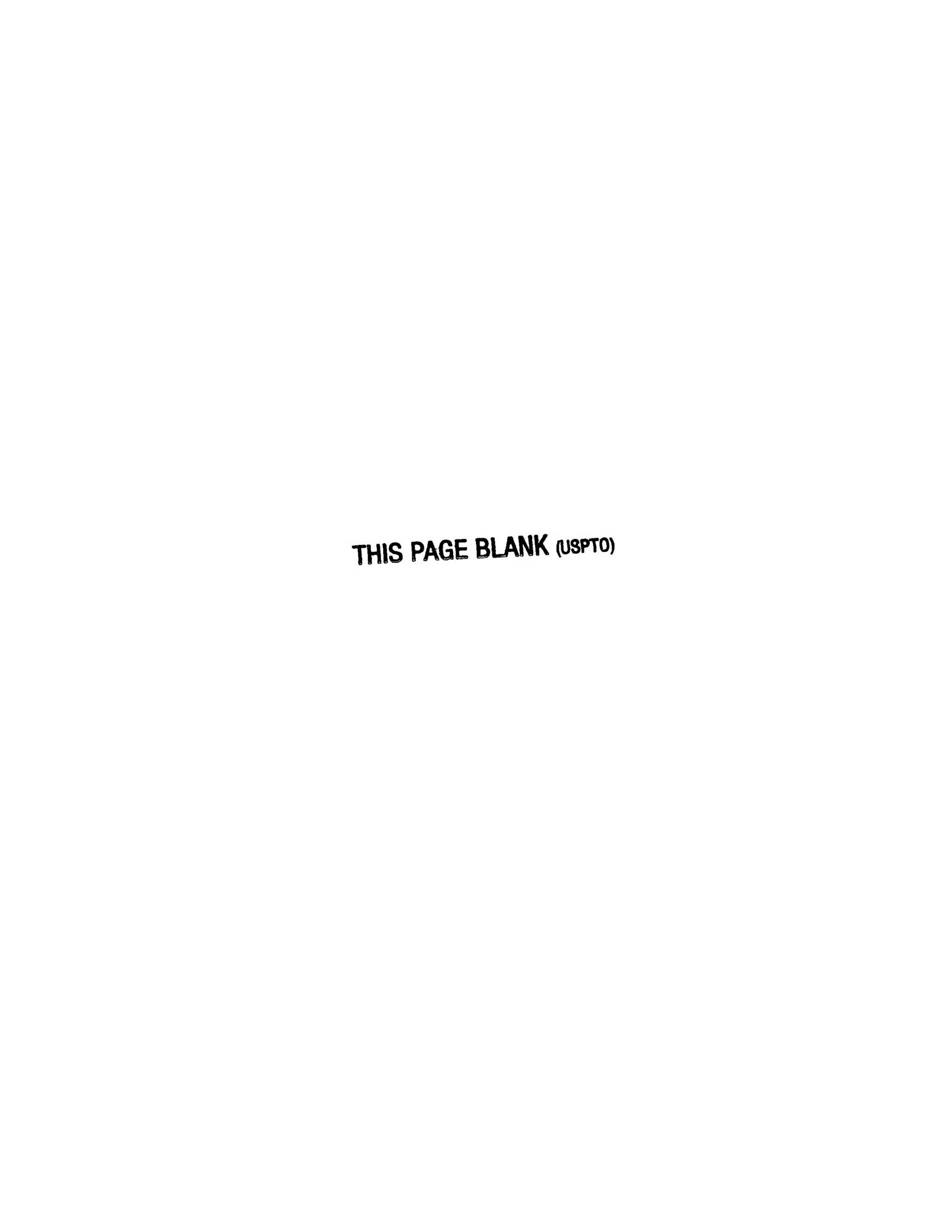
[0024] In the case of the OFF region of an auxiliary fuel injection valve, it progresses to step 8. In this case, fuel injection is performed only by the main-fuel injection valve. At step 8, a correction factor (loss-in-quantity correction factor) HOS is calculated according to the subroutine of <u>drawing</u> 5. About this, it mentions later. At step 9, the demand fuel oil consumption QF is multiplied by the correction factor HOS by the degree type, and it is the fuel oil consumption QF 1-4 of a main-fuel injection valve. It calculates.

[0025] It progresses to QF1-4 =QFxHOS and step 10. Fuel oil consumption QF 1-4 of the main-fuel injection valve calculated as mentioned above at step 10 It changes into injection pulse width in consideration of fuel pressure, and sets to a predetermined register. Thereby, if it becomes predetermined injection timing, a main-fuel injection valve will drive by the signal of this injection pulse width, and direct fuel injection will be made by the combustion chamber.

[0026] The correction-factor (increase-in-quantity correction factor) arithmetic subroutine of drawing 4 is explained. This subroutine is equivalent to an increase-in-quantity amendment means. At step 41, it judges whether it is the first time of OFF->ON of an auxiliary fuel injection valve. In the case of the first time, it progresses to step 42, it sets up a correction factor (increase-in-quantity correction factor) HOS according to an engine load (inhalation air content QA) and an intake-air temperature TA (HOS> 1.0), and ends this subroutine. Here, a correction factor (increase-in-quantity correction factor) HOS is greatly set up, so that an intake-air temperature is so low that an engine load is large.

[0027] It progresses to step 43 after the first time, and it dwindles a correction factor (increase-inquantity correction factor) HOS (minute value predetermined in HOS=HOS-delta HOS;delta HOS). And at step 44, it judges whether it became smaller than 1.0, and in the case of HOS<1.0, a correction factor (increase-in-quantity correction factor) HOS is step 45, and regulates to HOS=1.0. [0028] By such control, as shown in drawing 6, in case an auxiliary fuel injection valve decreases the fuel oil consumption of a main-fuel injection valve by assignment at the time of OFF->ON of an auxiliary fuel injection valve, temporarily the fuel oil consumption of a main-fuel injection valve by carrying out increase-in-quantity amendment Even if some fuels injected from the auxiliary fuel injection valve adhere to an inhalation-of-air path wall, it serves as a wall style and produces the transportation lag of a fuel, the RIN error of an air-fuel ratio can be prevented by increase-in-quantity amendment of the fuel oil consumption of a main-fuel injection valve.

[0029] The correction-factor (loss-in-quantity correction factor) arithmetic subroutine of <u>drawing 5</u>



is explained. This subroutine is equivalent to a loss-in-quantity amendment means. At step 51, it judges whether it is the first time of ON->OFF of an auxiliary fuel injection valve. In the case of the first time, it progresses to step 52, it sets up a correction factor (loss-in-quantity correction factor) HOS according to an engine load (inhalation air content QA), an intake-air temperature TA, and ON region residence time (HOS<1.0), and ends this subroutine. Here, a correction factor (loss-inquantity correction factor) HOS is set up greatly (more smaller than 1.0), so that ON region residence time is so still longer that an intake-air temperature is so low that an engine load is large. [0030] It progresses to step 53 after the first time, and it increases gradually a correction factor (lossin-quantity correction factor) HOS (minute value predetermined in HOS=HOS+delta HOS; delta HOS). And at step 54, it judges whether it became larger than 1.0, and in the case of HOS>1.0, a correction factor (loss-in-quantity correction factor) HOS is step 55, and regulates to HOS=1.0. [0031] By carrying out loss-in-quantity amendment of the fuel oil consumption of a main-fuel injection valve temporarily by such control, at the time of OFF->ON of an auxiliary fuel injection valve, in case an auxiliary fuel injection valve increases the fuel oil consumption of a main-fuel injection valve by assignment, as shown in drawing 6, even if a part for a wall style is inhaled, the rich error of an air-fuel ratio can be prevented by loss-in-quantity amendment of the fuel oil consumption of a main-fuel injection valve.

[0032] In addition, although it is larger than the fuel oil consumption before the fuel oil consumption of a main-fuel injection valve switching (at the time of OFF) by increase-in-quantity amendment of the first time at the time of OFF->ON and smaller than the fuel oil consumption before the fuel oil consumption of a main-fuel injection valve switching (at the time of ON) in <u>drawing 6</u> by loss-in-quantity amendment of the first time at the time of ON->OFF, it does not restrict to this and increase-in-quantity amendment or loss-in-quantity amendment should just be made to the target fuel oil consumption after a change-over.

[0033] Next, other operation gestalten of this invention are explained. Synchronizing with a change with homogeneity combustion (homogeneity SUTOIKI combustion) and stratification combustion (stratification Lean combustion), this operation gestalt operates an auxiliary fuel injection valve at the time of homogeneity combustion, and when making the fuel supply to an engine share with a main-fuel injection valve and an auxiliary fuel injection valve, it is applied.

[0034] <u>Drawing 7</u> is a fuel-injection control routine, and is performed for every predetermined rotation and every predetermined time. At step 11, homogeneity combustion or stratification combustion is judged based on an engine service condition. In homogeneity combustion, it progresses to step 12.

[0035] At step 12, the fuel oil consumption QFH of per a 1 cylinder (1 combustion) which the engine in homogeneity combustion needs is calculated. Based on the inhalation air content QA and the engine rotational frequency NE, specifically, the demand fuel oil consumption QFH is calculated so that it may become a target air-fuel ratio (generally SUTOIKI). and -- since it is ON region of an auxiliary fuel injection valve in homogeneity combustion -- after step 12 and step 13- 17 and 21 -- it is -- step 3- of drawing 3 -- it controls like 7 and 10. A different point is the operation expression of step 14 and step 17, and is a point of replacing with QF and using QFH as demand fuel oil consumption.

[0036] In stratification combustion, it progresses to step 18. At step 18, the fuel oil consumption QFS of per a 1 cylinder (1 combustion) which the engine in stratification combustion needs is calculated. Based on the inhalation air content QA and the engine rotational frequency NE, specifically, the demand fuel oil consumption QFS is calculated so that it may become a target airfuel ratio (Lean).

[0037] And since it is the OFF region of an auxiliary fuel injection valve, in stratification combustion, it is steps 19-21 after step 18, and it is controlled like steps 8-10 of <u>drawing 3</u>. A different point is the operation expression of step 20, and is a point of replacing with QF and using QFS as demand fuel oil consumption. Of course, at step 16 and step 19, the operation of a correction factor (an increase-in-quantity correction factor and loss-in-quantity correction factor) HOS is performed according to the subroutine of <u>drawing 4</u> and <u>drawing 5</u>.

[0038] By such control, as shown in <u>drawing 8</u> at the time of the change-over to stratification combustion -> homogeneity combustion (at the time of OFF->ON of an auxiliary fuel injection



valve) In case an auxiliary fuel injection valve decreases the fuel oil consumption of a main-fuel injection valve by assignment and coincidence is increased for the formation of Lean -> SUTOIKI, temporarily the fuel oil consumption of a main-fuel injection valve by carrying out increase-in-quantity amendment Even if some fuels injected from the auxiliary fuel injection valve adhere to an inhalation-of-air path wall, it serves as a wall style and produces the transportation lag of a fuel, the RIN error of an air-fuel ratio can be prevented by increase-in-quantity amendment of the fuel oil consumption of a main-fuel injection valve.

[0039] Moreover, by carrying out loss-in-quantity amendment of the fuel oil consumption of a mainfuel injection valve temporarily, as shown in <u>drawing 8</u>, in case an auxiliary fuel injection valve increases the fuel oil consumption of a main-fuel injection valve by assignment and coincidence is decreased for the formation of SUTOIKI -> Lean at the time of the change-over to homogeneity combustion -> stratification combustion (at the time of OFF->ON of an auxiliary fuel injection valve), even if a part for a wall style is inhaled, the rich error of an air-fuel ratio can be prevented by loss-in-quantity amendment of the fuel oil consumption of a main-fuel injection valve.

[Translation done.]

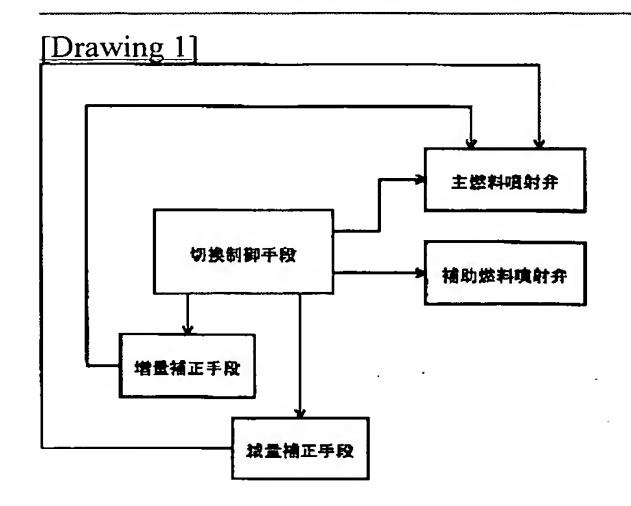


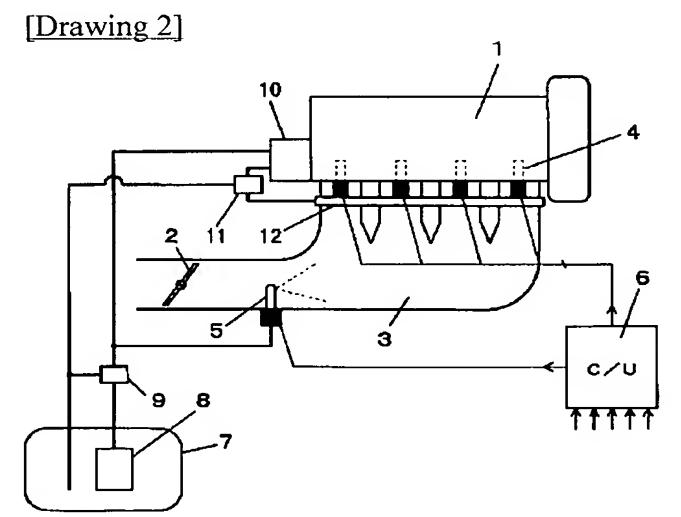
* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

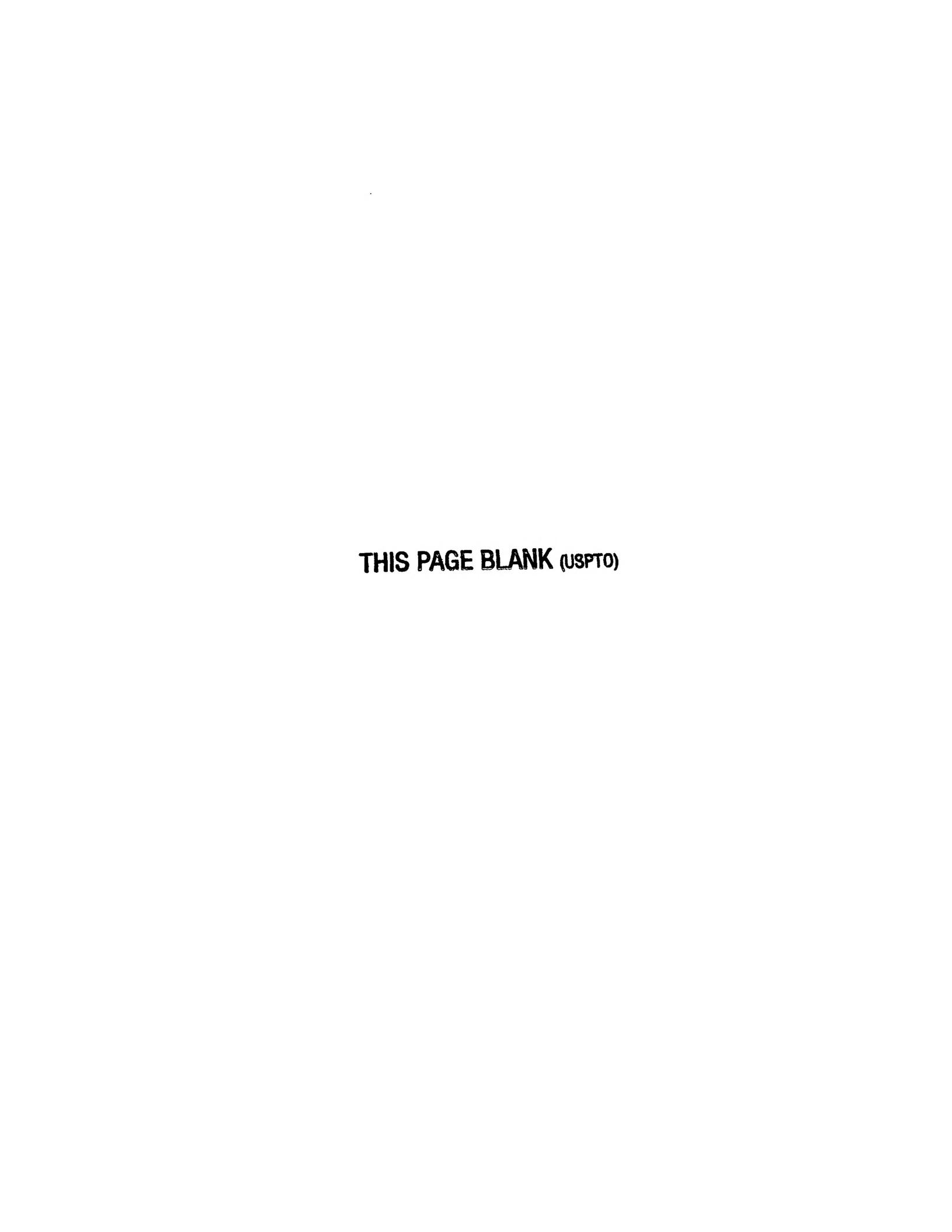
- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

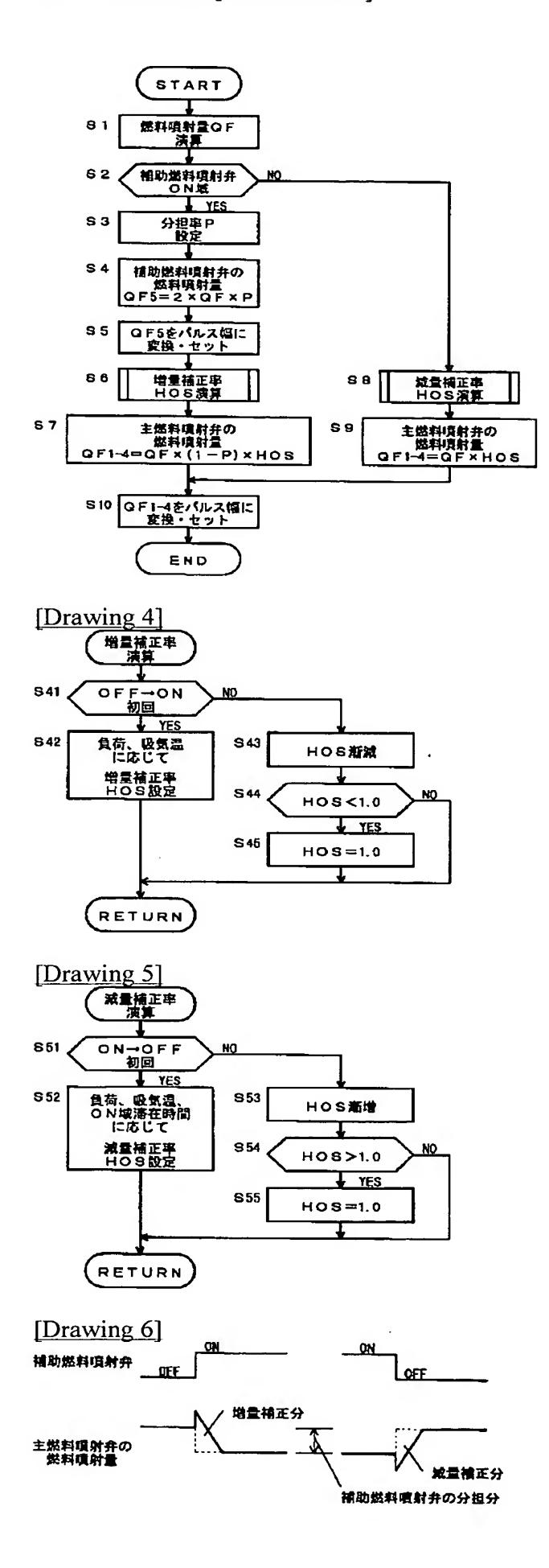
DRAWINGS



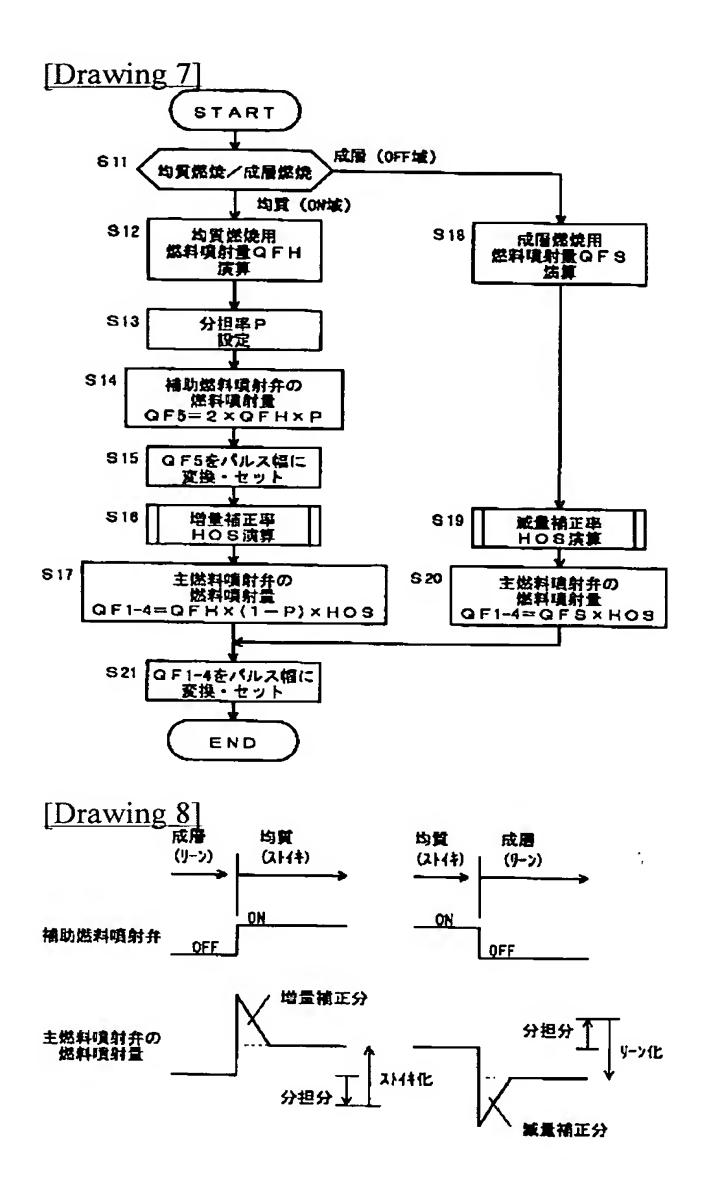


[Drawing 3]

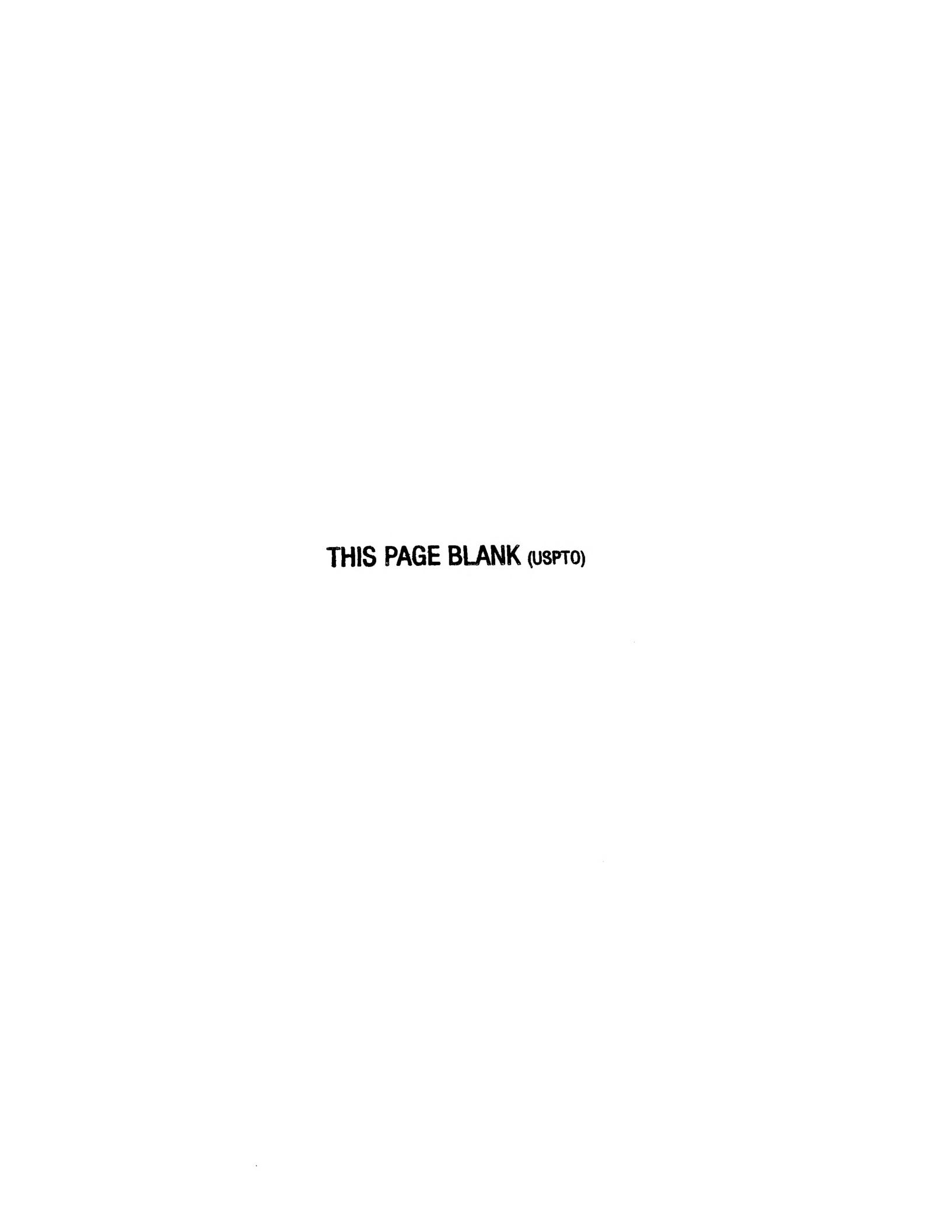








[Translation done.]



·(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A) (11) 特許出願公開番号

特開平7-103019

(43)公開日 平成7年(1995)4月18日

(51) Int. C1.6

識別記号

庁内整理番号

FI 🦠

技術表示箇所

F 0 2 D

3'2 5 G 8011 - 3 G

41/02

3 2 5 A 8011 - 3 G

41/34

41/04

C 8011 - 3 G

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数3 OL

(全6頁)

(21)出願番号

特願平5-251624

(22)出願日

平成5年(1993)10月7日

(71)出願人 000003207

トヨタ自動車株式会社・

愛知県豊田市トヨタ町1番地

(72)発明者 伊藤 泰志

愛知県豊田市トヨタ町1番地 トヨタ自動

車株式会社内

柏倉 利美 (72)発明者

愛知県豊田市トヨタ町1番地 トヨタ自動

車株式会社内

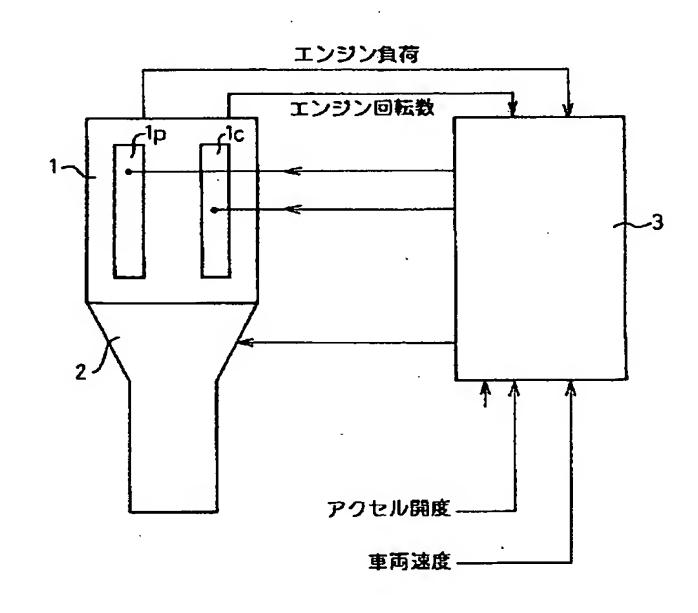
(74)代理人 弁理士 宇井 正一 (外4名)

(54) 【発明の名称】自動車用エンジンの燃料噴射装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】 高い精度の燃料制御性を必要とせずに筒内噴 射とポート噴射の切り換え時のショックを車両の乗員に 伝えない、あるいはショックの伝達を軽減する様にした 燃料噴射装置を提供すること。

【構成】 ポート噴射と筒内噴射とを切り換える噴射方 法切り換え手段を有し、運転状態に応じてポート噴射と 筒内噴射とを切り換えるロックアップ付き自動変速機と 一緒に用いられる自動車用エンジンの燃料噴射装置にお いて、ロックアップ作動検出手段を設け、ロックアップ 作動中はポート噴射と筒内噴射との切り換えを禁止する か、または、ロックアップ作動領域よりも高負荷側で切 り換えを行う。あるいは、手動変速機の場合を含めフュ ーエルカット状態を検出する手段を備え、フューエルカ。 ット時にポート噴射から筒内噴射に切り換える。



1 p …ポート噴射弁 1 c --- 箇内喷射弁

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 運転状態の変化に応じてポート噴射と筒内噴射とを切り換える噴射方法切り換え手段を有したロックアップ付き自動変速機と一緒に用いられる自動車用エンジンの燃料噴射装置において、

運転状態が予め定めておいたポート噴射の領域と筒内噴射の領域の境界線を越えて変化したかどうかを判定する 運転状態判定手段と、ロックアップ付き自動変速機のロックアップ作動検出手段とを備え、

運転状態が予め定めておいたポート噴射の領域と筒内噴 10 射の領域の境界線を越えて変化し、前記ロックアップ作動検出手段がロックアップ作動信号を出力していない場合にのみポート噴射と筒内噴射との切り換えを行う様にしたことを特徴とするエンジンの燃料噴射装置。

【請求項2】 運転状態の変化に応じてポート噴射と筒内噴射とを切り換える噴射方法切り換え手段を有したロックアップ付き自動変速機と一緒に用いられる自動車用エンジンの燃料噴射装置であって、

運転状態が予め定めておいたポート噴射の領域と筒内噴 射の領域の境界線を越えて変化したかどうかを判定する 運転状態判定手段を備え、

運転状態が予め定めておいたポート噴射の領域と筒内噴 射の領域の境界線を越えて変化した場合にはポート噴射 と筒内噴射とを切り換えを行う様にされていて、

前記、ポート噴射の領域と筒内噴射の領域の境界線がロックアップ付き自動変速機のロックアップ作動領域を規定するのに用いるのと同じ変数によって、ロックアップ作動領域を規定するロックアップ線よりも高負荷側に設定されていることを特徴とする自動車用エンジンの燃料噴射装置。

【請求項3】 運転状態の変化に応じてポート噴射と筒内噴射とを切り換える噴射方法切り換え手段を有した自動車用エンジンの燃料噴射装置であって、

フューエルカット状態を検出するフューエルカット状態 検出手段を備え、

フューエルカット時にポート噴射から筒内噴射への切り 換えを行う様にしたことを特徴とする自動車用エンジン の燃料噴射装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、燃料噴射装置、特に、ポート噴射と筒内噴射とを切り換える自動車用エンジンの燃料噴射装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】筒内噴射とポート噴射の2つの噴射系を有し、負荷、回転数、あるいは、その他の運転条件によって、これらの噴射系を使い分ける様にした自動車用エンジンがすでに公知であり、例えば、軽負荷では筒内噴射のみを用い、中負荷では両者併用し、高負荷ではポート噴射のみを用いるように切り換えたり、あるいは始動 50

2

時にはポート噴射を用い、始動後のある時点において筒 内噴射に切り換えるという様な制御が考えられている。 ところが、ポート噴射では噴射された燃料の一部が吸気 ポートの壁面に付着し、あるタイミングで噴射された燃 料の全てが同時にシリンダー内に吸入されないので筒内 噴射からポート噴射に切り換えた場合には、一時的に燃 料が過少になったり、ポート噴射から筒内噴射に切り換 えた場合には、一時的に燃料が過多になったりしてエン ジンの発生するトルクに段差が発生し車両乗員に不快な ショックを与えることがある。したがって、従来より、 車両乗員に不快なショックを与えない様にしようとする 提案が数多くなされており、例えば、特開昭63-15 4816号公報では筒内噴射とポート噴射の切り換え時 に一定時間だけ筒内噴射とポート噴射の両方を行うこと によって、エンジントルクに段差が発生することを防止 して車両乗員に不快なショックを与えない様にしてい る。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところが、上記公報の装置を目的通りに正しく作用させるためには、吸気管への燃料の付着量等を推測して燃料噴射量、噴射時期等を制御することが必要であり高い精度の燃料制御が要求され、結果的にコストの増大を招く。ところで、本願の最終目的は車両の乗員に筒内噴射とポート噴射の切り換えに起因するショックが乗員に不快に伝わらない様にすることであって、ショックの発生そのものを防止することは必ずしも必要ではない。本発明は上記問題に鑑み、高い精度の燃料制御性を必要とせずに筒内噴射とポート噴射の切り換え時のショックを車両の乗員に伝えない、あるいはショックの伝達を軽減する様にした燃料噴射装置を提供することを目的とする。

[0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の請求項1によれ ば、運転状態の変化に応じてポート噴射と筒内噴射とを 切り換える噴射方法切り換え手段を有したロックアップ 付き自動変速機と一緒に用いられる自動車用エンジンの 燃料噴射装置において、運転状態が予め定めておいたポ ート噴射の領域と筒内噴射の領域の境界線を越えて変化 したかどうかを判定する運転状態判定手段と、ロックア 40 ップ付き自動変速機のロックアップ作動検出手段とを備 え、運転状態が予め定めておいたポート噴射の領域と筒 内噴射の領域の境界線を越えて変化し、前記ロックアッ プ作動検出手段がロックアップ作動信号を出力していな い場合にのみポート噴射と筒内噴射との切り換えを行う 様にした自動車用エンジンの燃料噴射装置が提供され る。請求項2によれば、運転状態の変化に応じてポート 噴射と筒内噴射とを切り換える噴射方法切り換え手段を 有したロックアップ付き自動変速機と一緒に用いられる 自動車用エンジンの燃料噴射装置であって、運転状態が 予め定めておいたポート噴射の領域と筒内噴射の領域の

入空気量などを検出すればよく、吸気通路の壁温につい てはこれを直接検出せず吸気温又は水温などによって代 替してもよい。また、前記減量補正手段は、減量補正率 を、機関負荷(請求項4)、吸気通路の壁温(請求項 5)、直前における補助燃料噴射弁の作動状態の継続時 間(請求項6)に応じて設定するとよい。

[0009]

【発明の効果】本発明(請求項1)によれば、補助燃料 噴射弁の非作動状態から作動状態への切換時(OFF→ ON時)に、主燃料噴射弁の燃料噴射量を一時的に増量 補正することで、壁流付着による空燃比のリーンエラー を防止できる。また、補助燃料噴射弁の作動状態から非 作動状態への切換時(ON→OFF時)に、主燃料噴射 . 弁の燃料噴射量を一時的に減量補正することで、壁流吸 入による空燃比のリッチエラーを防止できる。

【0010】また、機関負荷によって壁流量が変わり、 高負荷側で壁流量が大となることから、増量補正率及び 減少補正率を機関負荷に応じて設定して、高負荷側ほ ど、増量補正率及び減少補正率を大きくすることで、こ れらに良好に対応できる(請求項2、請求項4)。ま た、吸気通路の壁温によって壁流量が変わり、低温側で 壁流量が大となることから、増量補正率及び減少補正率 を吸気通路の壁温に応じて設定して、低温ほど、増量補 正率及び減少補正率を大きくすることで、これらに良好 に対応できる(請求項3、請求項5)。

【0011】更に、補助燃料噴射弁の作動状態の継続時 間(ON域滞在時間)によって壁流量が変わり、この時 間が長いと壁流量が大となることから、ON→OFF時 の減少補正率をこの時間に応じて設定して、この時間が 長いほど、減少補正率を大きくすることで、これに良好 30 に対応できる(請求項6)。

[0012]

【発明の実施の形態】以下に本発明の実施の形態につい て説明する。図2は一実施形態を示す内燃機関のシステ ム図である。先ず、これについて説明する。車両に搭載 される内燃機関1の各気筒の燃焼室には、スロットル弁 2の制御を受けて、吸気通路(吸気マニホールド)3よ り、空気が吸入される。

【0013】そして、各気筒毎に、燃焼室内に燃料(ガ ソリン)を直接噴射するように、電磁式の主燃料噴射弁 40 4が設けられている。また、全気筒共通に、吸気マニホ ールド3の集合部(コレクタ)に燃料を噴射して各気筒 に分配するように、電磁式の補助燃料噴射弁5が設けら れている。尚、この補助燃料噴射弁5は、4気筒の場 合、第5弁とも呼ばれる。

【0014】主燃料噴射弁4は、コントロールユニット 6 から機関回転に同期して各気筒の吸気行程又は圧縮行 程にて出力される噴射パルス信号によりソレノイドに通 電されて開弁し、所定の高圧力に調圧された燃料を噴射 するようになっている。そして、噴射された燃料は、吸 50

気行程噴射の場合は燃焼室内に拡散して均質な混合気を 形成し、また圧縮行程噴射の場合は点火栓回りに集中的 に層状の混合気を形成し、点火栓により点火されて、燃 焼(均質燃焼又は成層燃焼)する。

【0015】補助燃料噴射弁5は、均質燃焼時の特定領 域で、又は成層燃焼と均質燃焼との切換えに同期して均 質燃焼時に、コントロールユニット6から機関回転に同 期して例えば1回転毎に出力される噴射パルス信号によ りソレノイドに通電されて開弁し、所定の低圧力に調圧 された燃料を噴射するようになっている。そして、噴射 された燃料は吸気マニホールド3内である程度均質化し て、各気筒へ分配される。

【0016】尚、主燃料噴射弁4及び補助燃料噴射弁5 への燃料供給系は、燃料タンク7内の燃料を吸入吐出す る低圧燃料ポンプ8と、低圧燃料ポンプ8の吐出側圧力 を調圧する低圧レギュレータ9と、低圧燃料ポンプ8か らの燃料を更に加圧する高圧燃料ポンプ10と、高圧燃 料ポンプの吐出側圧力を調圧する高圧レギュレータ 11 とを含んで構成され、高圧レギュレータ11により調圧 された高圧燃料を燃料ギャラリ12を介して主燃料噴射 弁4に供給し、低圧レギュレータ9により調圧された低 圧燃料を補助燃料噴射弁5に供給するようになってい る。

【0017】コントロールユニット6は、CPU、RO M、RAM、A/D変換器及び入出力インターフェイス 等を含んで構成されるマイクロコンピュータを備え、各 種センサからの入力信号を受け、これに基づいて演算処し 理して、主燃料噴射弁4及び補助燃料噴射弁5などの作 動を制御する。前記各種センサについては図示を省略し たが、機関1のクランク軸又はカム軸回転を検出し、こ れにより機関回転数NEを検出可能なクランク角セン サ、スロットル弁2上流で吸入空気量QAを検出するエ アフローメータ、スロットル弁2の開度TVOを検出す るスロットルセンサ、機関1の冷却水温TWを検出する 水温センサ、吸気温TAを検出する吸気温センサなどが 設けられている。

【0018】次に、コントロールユニット6により行わ れる燃料噴射制御について、図3~図5のフローチャー トにより説明する。図3は燃料噴射制御ルーチンであ り、所定回転毎、又は所定時間毎に実行される。本ルー チンが切換制御手段に相当する。ステップ1 (図にはS) 1と記す。以下同様)では、機関運転条件に基づいて、 機関が必要とする1気筒 (1燃焼) 当たりの燃料噴射量 QFを演算する。具体的には、機関運転条件より均質燃 焼又は成層燃焼に設定し、吸入空気量QA及び機関回転 数NEに基づいて、目標空燃比(均質燃焼の場合は一般 にストイキ、成層燃焼の場合はリーン)となるように要 求燃料噴射量QFを演算する。

【0019】ステップ2では、補助燃料噴射弁の作動域 (ON域) か否かを判定する。ここでは、補助燃料噴射

弁のON域を均質燃焼時の特定領域(高回転・高負荷 域)とする。補助燃料噴射弁のON域の場合は、ステッ プ3へ進む。ステップ3では、主燃料噴射弁と補助燃料 噴射弁との分担率(補助燃料噴射弁側の分担率)Pを設 定する。この分担率Pは機関負荷によって可変とすると よい。

【0020】ステップ4では、次式により、要求燃料噴 射量QFに分担率Pを乗じて、補助燃料噴射弁の燃料噴 射量QF5 を演算する。

 $QF5 = 2 \times QF \times P$

2倍しているのは、補助燃料噴射弁は1回転に1回噴 射、すなわち2気筒分ずつ噴射する設定としているから である。

【0021】ステップ5では、演算された補助燃料噴射 弁の燃料噴射量QF5 を燃料圧力(低圧レギュレータの 設定圧力)を考慮して噴射パルス幅(噴射時間)に変換 し、所定のレジスタにセットする。これにより、所定の 噴射タイミングになると、この噴射パルス幅の信号で補 助燃料噴射弁が駆動されて、吸気マニホールド内に燃料 噴射がなされる。

【0022】ステップ6では、図4のサブルーチンに従 って、補正率(増量補正率)HOSを演算する。これに ついては後述する。ステップ 7 では、次式により、要求 燃料噴射量QFに主燃料噴射弁側の分担率(1-P)を 乗じて、また補正率HOSを乗じて、主燃料噴射弁の燃 料噴射量QF1-4 を演算する。

 $[0\ 0\ 2\ 3]\ QF1-4 = QF \times (1-P) \times HOS$ そして、ステップ10へ進む。ステップ10では、演算 された主燃料噴射弁の燃料噴射量QF1-4 を燃料圧力 幅(噴射時間)に変換し、所定のレジスタにセットす る。これにより、所定の噴射タイミングになると、この 噴射パルス幅の信号で主燃料噴射弁が駆動されて、燃焼 室内に直接燃料噴射がなされる。

【0024】補助燃料噴射弁のOFF域の場合は、ステ ップ8へ進む。この場合は主燃料噴射弁のみで燃料噴射 を行う。ステップ8では、図5のサブルーチンに従っ て、補正率(減量補正率)HOSを演算する。これにつ いては後述する。ステップ9では、次式により、要求燃 料噴射量QFに補正率HOSを乗じて、主燃料噴射弁の 40 燃料噴射量QF1-4 を演算する。

 $[0\ 0\ 2\ 5]\ QF1-4 = QF \times HOS$

そして、ステップ10へ進む。ステップ10では、前述 のように、演算された主燃料噴射弁の燃料噴射量QF1-4 を燃料圧力を考慮して噴射パルス幅に変換し、所定の レジスタにセットする。これにより、所定の噴射タイミ ングになると、この噴射パルス幅の信号で主燃料噴射弁 が駆動されて、燃焼室内に直接燃料噴射がなされる。

【0026】図4の補正率(増量補正率)演算サブルー チンについて説明する。本サブルーチンが増量補正手段 50 に相当する。ステップ41では、補助燃料噴射弁のOF F→ONの初回か否かを判定する。初回の場合は、ステ ップ42へ進み、機関負荷(吸入空気量QA)、吸気温 TAに応じて、補正率(増量補正率)HOSを設定して (HOS>1.0)、本サブルーチンを終了する。ここ で、機関負荷が大きい程、また吸気温が低い程、補正率 (増量補正率) HOSを大きく設定する。

【0027】初回以降は、ステップ43へ進み、補正率 (増量補正率) HOSを漸減する (HOS=HOS-Δ 10 HOS; ΔHOSは所定の微小値)。そして、ステップ 44で、補正率(増量補正率) HOSが1.0より小さ くなったか否かを判定し、HOS<1.0の場合は、ス テップ45で、HOS=1.0に規制する。

【0028】このような制御により、補助燃料噴射弁の OFF→ON時に、図6に示すように、主燃料噴射弁の 燃料噴射量を補助燃料噴射弁の分担分減少させる際に、 一時的に主燃料噴射弁の燃料噴射量を増量補正すること で、補助燃料噴射弁から噴射された燃料の一部が吸気通 路壁に付着して壁流となって、燃料の輸送遅れを生じて も、主燃料噴射弁の燃料噴射量の増量補正により、空燃 比のリーンエラーを防止できる。

【0029】図5の補正率(減量補正率)演算サブルー チンについて説明する。本サブルーチンが減量補正手段 に相当する。ステップ51では、補助燃料噴射弁のON →OFFの初回か否かを判定する。初回の場合は、ステ ップ52へ進み、機関負荷(吸入空気量QA)、吸気温 TA、ON域滞在時間に応じて、補正率 (減量補正率) HOSを設定して(HOS<1. 0)、本サブルーチン を終了する。ここで、機関負荷が大きい程、また吸気温 (高圧レギュレータの設定圧力)を考慮して噴射パルス 30 が低い程、更にON域滞在時間が長い程、補正率(減量 補正率) HOSを大きく(1.0よりより小さく)設定 する。

> 【0030】初回以降は、ステップ53へ進み、補正率 (減量補正率) HOSを漸増する (HOS=HOS+Δ HOS; AHOSは所定の微小値)。そして、ステップ 54で、補正率(減量補正率)HOSが1.0より大き くなったか否かを判定し、HOS>1.0の場合は、ス テップ55で、HOS=1.0に規制する。

【0031】このような制御により、補助燃料噴射弁の OFF→ON時に、図6に示すように、主燃料噴射弁の 燃料噴射量を補助燃料噴射弁の分担分増大させる際に、 一時的に主燃料噴射弁の燃料噴射量を減量補正すること で、壁流分が吸入されても、主燃料噴射弁の燃料噴射量 の減量補正により、空燃比のリッチエラーを防止でき

【0032】尚、図6ではOFF→ON時の初回の増量 補正により主燃料噴射弁の燃料噴射量が切換前(OFF 時)の燃料噴射量より大きくなっており、また、ON→ OFF時の初回の減量補正により主燃料噴射弁の燃料噴 射量が切換前(ON時)の燃料噴射量より小さくなって

いるが、これに限るものではなく、切換後の目標燃料噴 射量に対し増量補正又は減量補正がなされていればよ い。

【0033】次に、本発明の他の実施形態について説明する。この実施形態は、均質燃焼(均質ストイキ燃焼)と成層燃焼(成層リーン燃焼)との切換えに同期して、均質燃焼時に補助燃料噴射弁を作動させて、機関への燃料供給を主燃料噴射弁と補助燃料噴射弁とに分担させる場合に適用したものである。

【0034】図7は燃料噴射制御ルーチンであり、所定回転毎、又は所定時間毎に実行される。ステップ11では、機関運転条件に基づいて、均質燃焼か成層燃焼かを判定する。均質燃焼の場合は、ステップ12へ進む。

【0035】ステップ12では、均質燃焼の場合の機関が必要とする1気筒(1燃焼)当たりの燃料噴射量QFHを演算する。具体的には、吸入空気量QA及び機関回転数NEに基づいて、目標空燃比(一般にストイキ)となるように要求燃料噴射量QFHを演算する。そして、均質燃焼の場合は、補助燃料噴射弁のON域であるので、ステップ12の後、ステップ13~17、21で、図3のステップ3~7、10と同様に制御する。異なる点は、ステップ14及びステップ17の演算式で、要求燃料噴射量として、QFに代えて、QFHを用いている点である。

【0.036】成層燃焼の場合は、ステップ18へ進む。ステップ18では、成層燃焼の場合の機関が必要とする1気筒(1燃焼)当たりの燃料噴射量QFSを演算する。具体的には、吸入空気量QA及び機関回転数NEに基づいて、目標空燃比(リーン)となるように要求燃料噴射量QFSを演算する。

【0037】そして、成層燃焼の場合は、補助燃料噴射 弁のOFF域であるので、ステップ18の後、ステップ 19~21で、図3のステップ8~10と同様に制御す る。異なる点は、ステップ20の演算式で、要求燃料噴 射量として、QFに代えて、QFSを用いている点であ る。もちろん、ステップ16及びステップ19では、図 4及び図5のサブルーチンに従って、補正率(増量補正 率及び減量補正率)HOSの演算が行われる。

【0038】このような制御により、成層燃焼→均質燃焼への切換時(補助燃料噴射弁のOFF→ON時)に、 40 図8に示すように、主燃料噴射弁の燃料噴射量を補助燃料噴射弁の分担分減少させ、同時にリーン→ストイキ化

のため増大させる際に、一時的に主燃料噴射弁の燃料噴射量を増量補正することで、補助燃料噴射弁から噴射された燃料の一部が吸気通路壁に付着して壁流となって、燃料の輸送遅れを生じても、主燃料噴射弁の燃料噴射量の増量補正により、空燃比のリーンエラーを防止できる。

【0039】また、均質燃焼→成層燃焼への切換時(補助燃料噴射弁のOFF→ON時)に、図8に示すように、主燃料噴射弁の燃料噴射量を補助燃料噴射弁の分担分増大させ、同時にストイキ→リーン化のため減少させる際に、一時的に主燃料噴射弁の燃料噴射量を減量補正することで、壁流分が吸入されても、主燃料噴射弁の燃料噴射量の減量補正により、空燃比のリッチエラーを防止できる。

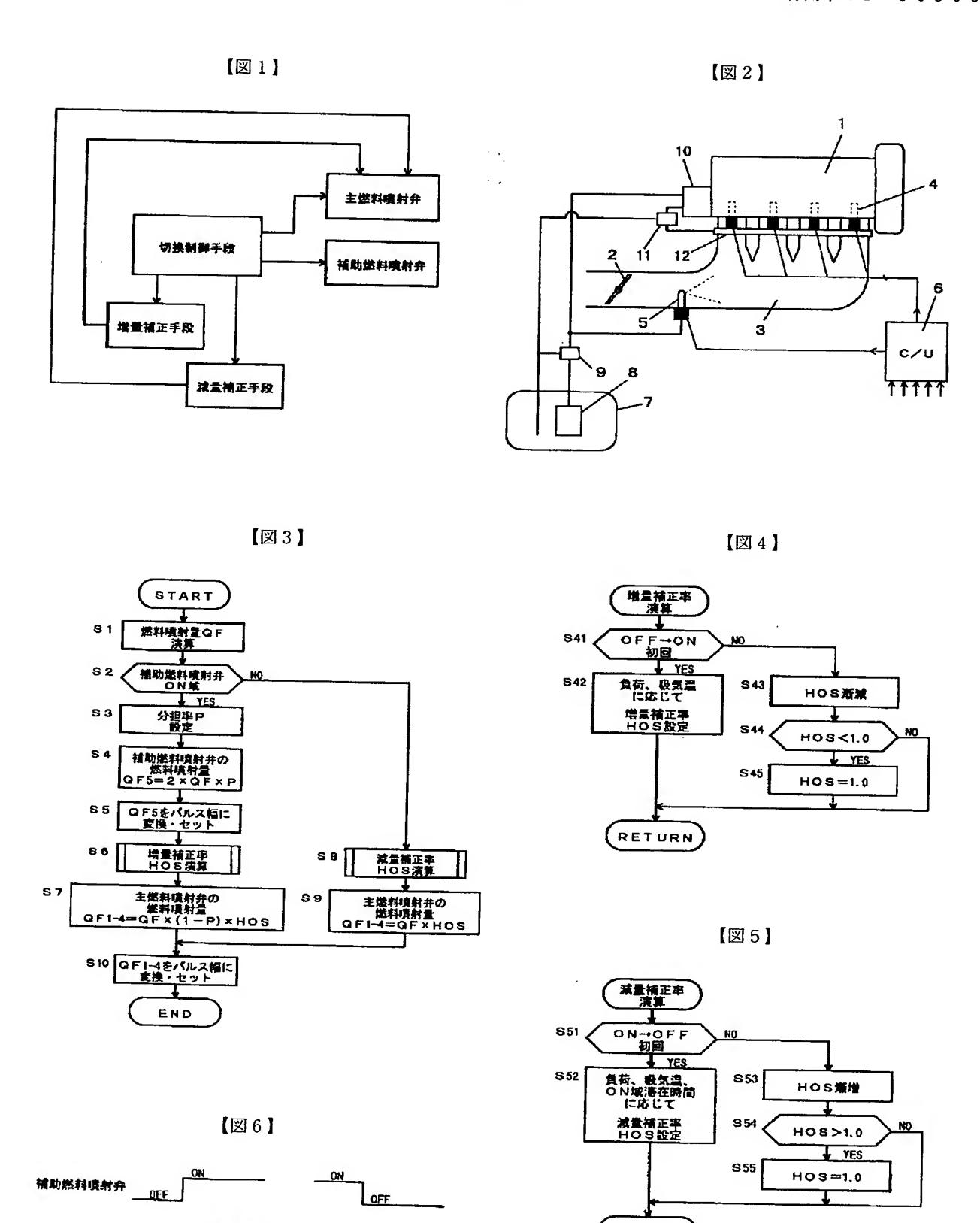
【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】 本発明の構成を示す機能プロック図
- 【図2】 本発明の一実施形態を示す内燃機関のシステム図
- 【図3】 燃料噴射制御ルーチンのフローチャート
- 20 【図4】 増量補正率演算サブルーチンのフローチャート
 - 【図5】 減量補正率演算サブルーチンのフローチャート
 - 【図6】 補助燃料噴射弁のON/OFF切換時の特性 図

【図7】 他の実施形態を示す燃料噴射制御ルーチンのフローチャート

【図8】 均質燃焼/成層燃焼切換時の特性図 【符号の説明】

- 30 1 内燃機関
 - 2 スロットル弁
 - 3 吸気マニホールド
 - 4 主燃料噴射弁
 - 5 補助燃料噴射弁
 - 6 コントロールユニット
 - 7 燃料タンク
 - 8 低圧燃料ポンプ
 - 9 低圧レギュレータ
 - 10 高圧燃料ポンプ
 -) 11 高圧レギュレータ
 - 12 燃料ギャラリ



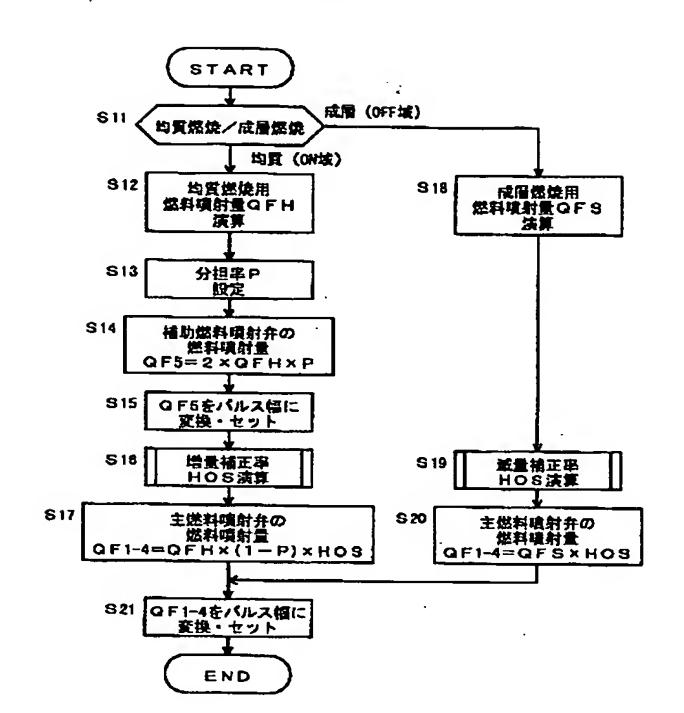
RETURN

增量補正分

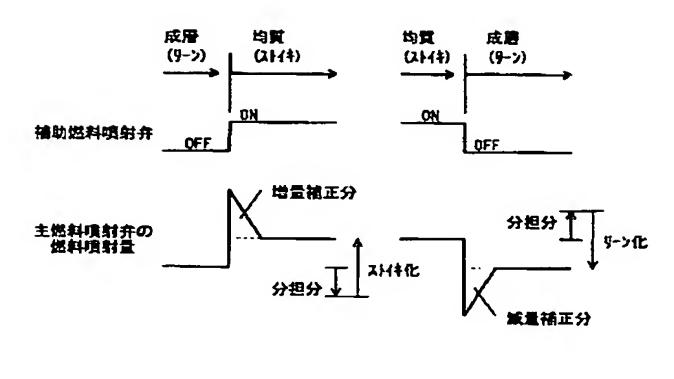
補助燃料噴射弁の分担分

主燃料噴射弁の 燃料噴射量





【図8】



•

.

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)